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### The Northern Merger.

The consequences of the Northern Se curities decision are of more importance to think about than the weight and character of the decision itself.

The owners of the railroads associated in the company denied that they had done or intended to do anything whatsoever to diminish trade, and, on the contrary, they looked to their policy to promote industry and to benefit it. But the Court, without, we believe, seeking evidence as to the facts accomplished, decided that the two railroads were in error, that they were mistaken as to the effect of their policy and hence that it must be abolished under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The principles of law advanced by the counsel of the company as of supreme importance in the matter the Court put down, and exalted others that in comparison seem trifling and superficial. To us, it seems that the effect of this disrupting decree reaches logically the most remote and hidden corners of modern industry.

The rapidity with which this decision has been arrived at is without precedent in our legal history. A most momentous issue has been rushed to a conclusion that in its emphasis seems to reflect some thing of the popular clamor for it. The unanimity of the Court accords in an impressive manner with the striking tone of confidence with which President ROOSE-VEIN in his speech on trusts at Milwaukee condemned the Northern Securities Com-

pany on his own authority. If the case should be hurried immedidiately to Washington, this surge of entiment in opposition to the merger would very likely keep on. That the decision would be the same even if time were afforded for greater deliberation may also be true under the circumstances, yet time in the end is bound to bring a different result, as a simple necessity of the age.

## Alone in the Wilderness.

Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS cannot keep up the pace. No wonder. The Presiden of the United States disappeared from civilian eyes under the circumstances thus reported yesterday:

"When President ROOSEVELT was last seen by any one except the soldiers acting as his escort h was going over the hills of the Park in a mad gallop for a herd of elk."

To photograph them only, not to kill them. He knows the law. He would be he last man to break it. Communion by camera with nature in

her visible forms is the Administration programme and policy for the next fortjoyous time and a safe emergence!

The Rev. Dr. FUNK's solicitude for the investigation of psychic phenomena, especially spiritualism, is entitled to respectful consideration. That spiritualism ought not to be measured in the public mind by the misdoings of notorious tricksters, such as the unlamented ANN O'DELIA DISS DEBAR, is unquestionable. There is cheating in every trade, and some people are sufficiently mean-spirited to pretend to summon spirits from the vasty deep when they are merely trying to make the ghost walk for their own emolument. It behooves us to pass such persons by with the silent smile of contempt, and to devote our attention wholly to the achievements of the genuin spirit mediums who smatter not with dgar-store Indians nor with doddering octogenarians.

The real spirit medium deals largely with the spirits of those who in earthly life were believed to be greater than their fellow men. It is a notable fact that communication has often been held with the spirit of NAPOLEON, but it is not on record that in the trying days of 1870 he offered any valuable advice looking toward the preservation of that empire which he had founded at the cost of a wholesale manufacture of spirits. GRORGE WASHINGTON, too, has frequently sent messages through mediums but for some occult reason they have not been of a nature to guide the Government at Washington, even when it was most in need of guidance.

Dr. FUNE notes that Mr. GLADSTONE stimated the work of the Society for Psychical Research as the " most important work which is being done in the world," but since the eminent statesman has been in a position to furnish invaluable information to that society he has persistently confined his communications to messages from the grandmother of some plain man of the people on matters of excessively personal insignificance. The only inference which can be drawn from these facts is that there is a tremendous shrinkage in human intellect-

uality in the spirit world. Yet even from this point of view the knowledge imparted by the spirits is disappointing. It has been shown conclusively that the spirits take with lively avidity to performances upon musical instruments popular in the shadowy world of negro minstrelsy. Many great man has learned across the border to play the banjo, and he usually concludes his performance by heaving the instrument out of the cabinet. It is easy to see why. No human being has ever succeeded in playing a banjo perfeetly in tune, and when the spirits fail, as they invariably do, they fall a prey to the very human feeling of chagrin, and treat the Ethiopian lyre as the dis-

gusted golfer treats his brassy. But, as Dr. FUNK says, the study of these remarkable phenomena is still in habetical stage, a stage which no other knowledge is conveyed in these

might be presumed to include a true musical scale, but has not reached it because it is only a tuning-up period after all. It may be that if we possess our souls in patience and avoid the sensational methods of investigation deplored by the amiable doctor we shall in time work back to the state of Prospero and Hamlet and have Ariels and Royal Danes to do our bidding and guide our footsteps. Meanwhile let us permit ourselves to muse in silent wonder on the fact that mere mortals, like Lord LISTER and MARION SIMS and MARCONI and DEWEY, who have not as yet learned to strum the banjo, nor even, so far as we know, to twirl the tambourine, have blessed the human race with more valuable communications than any of the spirits who write upon the slates of the mediums.

Differences Among New York Jews. The new Jewish problem introduced into this country by the great and sud-den increase of the Jewish population through immigration, from Eastern Europe almost exclusively, continues to

engage the most serious attention of the thinkers and philosophers and practical philanthropists of the race of longer

American residence. The exodus now proceeding, to us the words of Mr. LEO N. LEVI, in an address before the Sons of the Covenant published in the Menorah, "promises soon to change the habitat of the Jews to the Western Hemisphere." Already there are "more Jews in New York than have been together at any one time and place since the destruction of Jerusalem. The great mass of these Jews are on the east side of the town, and at least onehalf of them are from Russia, the remainder being made up of immigrants

from Galicia, Roumania and Hungary. Even before they began to come in a rolume so great, and, more especially, about fifty years ago, the elements composing the Jewish population were without cohesion, if not discordant. The Sephardim, or Spanish and Portuguese Jews, "held themselves aloof from and superior to the others." The English Jews were " insular in their ideas." The German Jews "resented the arrogance of the Sephardim," yet on their own side were not less arrogant in their assumption of "superiority over the Poles," who, for their part, retorted with "sneers a the assumptions of the Portuguese, the English and German Jews." "Small groups were formed, and these groups were jealous of and in a measure hostile to one another." All the same, the Jews were then, and they still remain, a peculiar people both in their own estimation and because the outside world, " if they ever forget it for a moment, rudely reminds them of it." The only way for the Jews to overcome this prejudice is to surrender their religion, and that surrender, Mr. LEVI declares, they will never make though they well know that by clinging to their religion " they must face a hostile

world. In spite of this discordance amon American Jews, produced by the dif-ferent customs, habits of thought, phases of religious belief, intellectua acquirements and inherited prejudices, brought to this country with them as a separate people, they are forced to keep together and are classed together. Accordingly, the purpose of the Sons of the night; may the Administration have a Covenant and of many other Jewish orders and organizations is to provide for the common protection and advanceso much need for such systematic and organized efforts as there is now when immigration is throwing on the community so vast a volume of Jewish poverty and of alien ignorance of American conditions. As Mr. LEVI puts it:

" A million Jews in this country and the tremen dous annual accessions to their numbers must be guided and welded into an ultimate civilisation which shall be alike adorned by patriotism and the traditional virtues of Israel. The poor, the widows the ornhans, the sick, the ignorant and the down trodden must be looked after, congested districts must be relieved, homes established, evil tendencie checked, virtues implanted and fostered."

This later Jewish immigration, however, is peculiarly resentful of anything suggestive of a patronizing spirit. The East Side Jews, instead of counting them selves among the "submerged," ignorant speakers of an outlandish gibberish feel and assert their intellectual superiority and their religious preëminence They refer with derision to the "Uptown Ghetto" of the rich and fashionable Jews as the peculiar abode of Jewish ignorance, while in their own Ghette

reside learning and illumination. Characterizing the different elements of which the East Side population is made up. Mr. DAVID BLAUSTEIN lately described the Russians as " intellectual. the Galicians as " emotional." the Rou manians as "frivolous" and the Hungarians as "imaginative." With the Russians " the highest thing is scholar ship, and particularly Jewish scholar ship"; with the Galicians," piety"; with the Roumanians, before everything else the enjoyment of life"; and " the

Hungarians dream, invent and study." The Russians are of two divisions from the west and from the south of that empire. Those from the west speal Yiddish almost universally, and they are restive because of the difficulties they have in keeping their own Sabbath and their racial and religious independence, for they come from communities wholly Jewish, with their own marriage and divorce laws. They are, however, the best educated of the Jewish immigrants from Russia, and from them come " the men who go to American universities and become scholars of the highes standing." Those from the south are more liberal, are less scrupulous in the observance of the Jewish religion, speak Russian oftener than Yiddish, and " from them a considerable percentage of the Nihilist party has been recruited." The party of the Galicians is so strong and exclusive that the Galician children are not sent to the public schools, but are taught, 10,000 of them, in 297 Jewish religious schools in the district south of Houston street and east of the Bowery. The prayer book is the principal text book used, and it is significant that only 300 of the whole number of pupils are girls, on the ground that " girls

do not require religious knowledge, and

schools." The great majority of the patrons of the four Jewish theatres on the East Side are the pleasure-loving Roumanians, who, also, " have brought into existence the cafés which in the last ten years have become so conspicuous a feature of East Side life." Mr. BLAU-STEIN describes the Roumanians as indifferent to religion," and this indifference appears very strikingly in the circumstance that of the 350 synagogues in the lower East Side, only two are Roumanian. In that disposition, however, they may be said to be representative of very many Jews of New

of waiting. York not of their nationality. It will be seen that the Jewish problem as it is now presenting itself in New York

## is full of interesting complications. The Shamrocks and Our Boats.

While the trouncing Shamrock III. gave Shamrock I. on Thursday was very great measured in minutes, the former nishing seventeen minutes ahead of her rival, a noticeable feature of it was that if it had been for the Cup it would have been void for not having been completed within the time limit prescribed for Cup races, which is five hours and a half. The elapsed time at Weymouth was 5 hours and 53 minutes. There was a light and variable breeze.

Shamrock III. ran the fifteen miles to leeward in 3 hours 8 minutes and 52 seconds. She beat back in 2 hours 54 minutes and 20 seconds.

Columbia, in racing with Shamrock I. beat to the outer mark in 2 hours 47 minutes and 13 seconds, gaining on Shamrock I. 9 minutes and 52 seconds. She ran back in 2 hours 6 minutes and 40 seconds, gaining on this course seconds.

Shamrock III's. gain of 10 minutes on the run in question shows too big an advantage to admit of the idea that the wind served both boats alike. It was fluky, and the new boat had the luck of it. On the heat home the new boat beat the old 7 minutes and 10 seconds, or 2 minutes and 42 seconds less than Columbia beat ber.

Of the reported betterment of Shamrock I. by cutting down her rig nothing can be said, because nothing is known. We deal only with the facts as they are revealed.

The Reliance is to be launched to-day a bold experiment in the untried.

The importance of a systematic plan for increasing the commissioned strength of the navy has been emphasized often, and has finally been recognized by legislation which will permit the number of cadets at Annapolis to be doubled for the next ten years. Even this is not enough, however. There are at present 500 vacancies at the Naval Academy and only 200 candidates, though there should be nearly 1,000 if the vacancies are to be filled. Of the 200 candidates, perhaps 125 will enter the Academy. It is apparent that the creation of vacancies at the Naval Academy will be of little avail, if steps are not taken to fill themby Congressmen and Senators first, accordance with the old rule; and by the President and the Navy Department, if the others fail to make use of their privilege and duty. The shortage of officers made itself felt in a peculiarly unpleasant manner recently, when the Bureau of Navigation found itself unable to approve the applications of many line officers for transfer the construction corps. More officers are needed in that corps, where there is now work for seventy-five constructors-thirtythree more than we have at present; so that if there were enough line officers to navigate approved gladly. There are not enough line officers, however, to allow any to be transferred, so the construction corps will have to get along shorthanded as best it

Postal officials at Washington are giving a good deal of thought to the question of when and how to consolidate the post offices around Pittsburg and Allegheny. The determination to unite them with the two larger offices was reached some time ago, but the details are not easy to arrange.—Pitts-burg Pitts-burg Pitts-bu

Knowing the ability with which the Postal Department is run, we haven't the slightest doubt that this would be a sensible arrangement, in harmony with modern ideas. We trust that no moss-backed agent of paternalism will thwart the Government's audable purpose on the ground that it violates the Sherman Anti-Trust law by tending to monopoly and restraint of trade.

The board making choice of the officers who shall form the first General Staff of the Army has completed its work. An unexpected question is raised in connection with the details of officers of junior rank, in the fact that the cost of changing station to Washington, and the high cost of living in that city, will not be met by the regular pay and allowances, while detail to the Genera Staff brings no extra pay. Special allowances to officers of the General Staff cannot be thought of, for they would simply offer incentives to officers with influence to use it: nor can it be permitted that only officers with private means should accept General Staff details. Both of such methods of avoiding the difficulty are out of keeping with our military system, which permits to the poorest officer the same opportunities as to the wealthiest. The alternative lies in an increase of the allowance made for commutation of quarters. At present the rate of commutation is \$12 a month for each room authorized, the number of rooms rising from two for a Lieutenant to six for a Major-General. This rate was fixed in 1879, the number of rooms even earlier. Since the rate was fixed. however, all the expenses of living have increased, so that the rooms obtainable out of the Government allowance are by no means comparable to what they were a quarter of a century ago. A revision of the rate of commutation for quarters ap-

pears to be an act of justice to army officers. The decision of Magistrate Mayo regarding MAGGIE CLINE is light for all who need it upon the legal character of Sunday diversions on the stage. The Magistrate de-cided that MAGGIE is neither an "interluded " nor a " dramatic performance. The manager who engaged that wellknown New Yorker to sing " Throw Him Down, McCluskey," at a Sunday night concert, was summonsed to court by zealous officers of the law who charged that " the Sunday Concert law," as section 1481 of the Charter is known, was violated. The officer knew that a man or woman who danced a few steps on the stage on Sunday was held to have committed an offence, and he may be excused if, without a technical reading of the Charter, he assumed that such a vigorous exhibition as the singing of 'Throw Him Down, McCluskey, came within the scope of the same act.

The Magistrate held that comic songs, moving-picture exhibitions and the playing of musical instruments are not among the

proscribed things enumerated in the law which declares that no one shall exhibit on a stage on Sunday an interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro ninstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage or any part or parts thereof or any equestrian, circus or dramatic performance or any performance of jugglers, acrobats or rope

It occurred to the representative of the law that Miss CLINE, if not another of these things, must at least be an interlude, which according to Webster's Dictionary, is a short entertainment exhibited on the stage between the acts of a play or between the play and the afterniece to relieve the tedium

"Dreams," wrote DRYDEN, "are but interludes which fancy makes when mon-arch reason sleeps." But MAGGIE is no dream. The discrimination which the Charter makes between her and the woman who dances is a distinction which the McClusky at Police Headquarters and his men may come to understand.

### Capitel and Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Voters when considering the proposition to expend \$101,000,000 on a barge canal should recall an incident connected with the project to build the new Capitol at Albany in the '60s An eminent engineer had estimated the cost of the building at \$4,000,000. A friend protested to the engineer that his estimate was palpably and ridiculously inadequate. The engineer replied: "D—n it; if we tell the people how much the new Capitol will cost they will never permit us to begin it." The people were deceived. The work

engineer's estimate. The barge canal, if begun, will cost vastly more than Engineer Bond's second guess of hundred million dollars.

### Excesses of Ritualism

TROY, April 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A corre dent of THE SEY this morning says that the doctrine of the Real Presence is at Old Trinity, with its many chapels." As a member of Trinity parish for several years I should like to say that if this is so very few chapels" are aware of it. Certain it is that no where in Trinity parish is there a celebratio of "high mass," at which none but the priest

The advocates of the extreme ritualistic practices indulged in at St Mary the Virgin' and St. Ignatius's invariably take the ground that there is nothing in the services at thei churches contrary to the doctrines of the Church and the rules of the Book of Comme

churches contrary to the doctrines of the Church and the rules of the Book of Common Prayer; yet, as every intelligent and unbiassed man knows, there is not a single service at either of these churches where the doctrine and spirit of the Episcopal Church of America is not violated and distorted, and frequently also where the letter of the law is broken. At the Church of St. Ignatius the "Elevation of the Host," nowhere sanctioned by the Book of Common Prayer, is part of the service, together with the swinging of the priest's robes, &c. The counterpart of such a service, thank food, can be found nowhere in Trinity parish. The practically enforced use of the confessional, it is also needless to say, is not observed except at churches of the extreme type referred to.

Many broad-minded churchmen take the ground that it is a mistake to object to these practices if they are found to be aids to people in their religious life. But for one, in a measure, I dissent from this view. Let churches of the character of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Ignatius form a community of their own, but do not let them continue as members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country. Surely it is time to call a halt somewhere and define positively where the law of the Church begins and where it endsmot only for the sake of unity and peace, but that those of us who are not members of the extreme Ritualistic faction and are in the virgin and the positively where the law of the Church being heretics and outlaws. New York, April 8.

Churchman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The count of a certain sermon he preached in St Stephen's Church in Philadelphia shows that it takes very little to stir the Ritualists when sentiments are expressed contrary to their own ideas. Is it not about time for people to turn their eyes in another direction and ob-serve what these Ritualists are saying and

I read with much interest the letter on the

I read with much interest the letter on the growth of Ritualism in New York which appeared in your issue of April 8. In England I believe the pendulum has swung to its greatest extent, and something will soon be accomplished to mend matters now existing. Lawlessness will not be suffered to continue much longer. It is bad enough in that country, but I have visited a great many churches in London, some considered quite Ritualistic, and they are harmless as compared with this country. There are churches in New York and in other cities in our own land whose services would amaze the Ritualistic churches in England. We have no Parliament to regulate this innovation. We can only look to our Bishops; and what are they doing to avert it? Nothing.

Where is the Bishop who protests against these irregularities? I believe that nine out of ten of these Ritualistic rectors would cease from practising their innovations if the Bishop would ask it of them; for they profess to be loyal to the commands of the presiding officer of the Church. Every one who has been ordained to the priesthood promised most solemnly: "I will reverently obey my Bishop, and other chief Ministers who, according to the Canons of the Church, may have the charge and government over me, following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions and submitting myself to their godly judgments."

To use a slang phrase, but most appropriate, it is up to the Bishop to stop these irregularities in the services of the Church. Let us, then, put the blame where it belongs. Let the clergy and laity who detest this thing and who were educated and ordained in the orderly ways of the Protestant Episcopal Church demand of our Bishops that these innovations stop.

PLAINFIELD, April 9.

PLAINFIELD, April 9. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Both at St. Mary the Virgin's and St. Ignatius's the Communion, in strict accordance with the rubric of the Book of Common Prayer, is ofto the congregation at High Mass. fered to the congregation at High Mass, the priest turning to them for the purpose, the paten in his left hand, and one Host held raised in the right. You are correct in saying that practically the clergy communicate alone at the High Celebration, as the congregations, being believers in Catholic practice, do not communicate except when fasting. I think a conscientious reader of the Prayer Book, omitting the "forty stripes save one" (the Thirty-nine Articles), which do not bind Americans, will not find any rubric violated in any "Catholic" parish.

BROOKLYN, April 9.

Palama Rules.

# Pajama Rules.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have followed with great interest the discussion of "W. H's" pajama inquiry and have come to the conclusion that he has run up against a "Night Shirt Parade The time has come for all wearers of the good old rough-house "Pajam" to get together and send out relief before all the "rookies" desert. As I understand it. "W. H." does not seek advice

As I understand it, "W. H." does not seek advice from those who wear red fiannels during the day and pass the night in mother hubbards. So stand aside, timid married men and unsophisticated youths and let the march of civilization go on.

The question as to the "fitness" of the two garments is not in dispute or the Pajamaites should have railied long ago. All "W. H." wishes to know is whether he should wear the Badju tucked in the Pajama or the Pajama shirred around the Badju. This question the writer believes could be best answered by the Ladies' Ald Society, who built the Pajamas for the soldiers during the Spanish-American War. They went thoroughly into the matter and furnished directions to go with each pair. It was all worked out upon a scientific basis.

Sprinopield, Mass., April 7.

Crisis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The man who has once worn pajamas, whether "reefed in" or with "spinnaker set." will never go back to the "balloon jibbed" nightie. Again they will prevent such a natural mistake as a Puliman porter recently made when an elderly gentieman fell out of his berth He cailed loudly in front of the wrong section "Lady, your grandma in Upper Six has sustained a powerful fall." powerful fall."

Cheer up. "W. H." They may work up around the neck, but you have the consolation that they are more appropriate for a hanging than a Canton flannel "nightie."

NORTH ADAMS, April 9.

# Just New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That late-born monster, "Greater New York," which looks like a fatuous parody of the term "Greater Britain." should not attain a permanent place in the language.

Greater implies lesser (as Greater Anulies and Lesser Antilies). Where is Lesser New York!

Let us—when we must—write or print "greater New York."

BROOKLYE.

## CANADA. The Dawn of Patriotism

MONTRBAL, April 8 .- Nothing more mark edly illustrates the change of sentiment in this country on the subject of imperialism than the recent utterances of public mer in dealing with the result of the Imperial Conference held in London last year and with the subjects discussed at it. All the nour and excitement, amounting almost o hallucination, that seized certain politicians here seem to have passed away with the ending of the South African war Speeches that during the period of loyal motion would have been received with howls and brickbats are now listened to with calm and frequently with approval. The profits that were expected from Canada's participation in the war against the Boer republics have not accrued, while the obligations incurred toward Great Britain in moments of exuberance are beginning to prove embarrassing in many ways. Fortunately for Canada, the too pressing insistence of the London Colonial Office affords the Government at Ottawa the opportunity to oppose, with the support of the Opposition and the more inde

pendent members, the attempted encroach-ments on Canadian rights of self-govern-Commons at Ottawa on the attitude of the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Con-ference in London some important and highly interesting statements were made ference in London some important and highly interesting statements were made that reflected great credit on the Australian and Canadian delegates for the firm stand they took, especially in the matter of the proposed suspension of the Constitution in the Cape Colony; and regret was expressed that Mr. Chamberlain had not gone out to South Africa to study its conditions before instead of after the war. Especial stress was laid in one speech on the necessity of entire publicity being given to the proceedings of these imperial conferences and nothing being done to commit Canada, at all events, in any way to secret and adventurous policies.

at all events, in any way to secret and adventurous policies.

Much emphasis was also laid on the determination of the Canadian people not to be drawn into a policy that involved handing over Canadian money to the British Government to be disposed of free of Canadian control or to raise troops for Great Britain's foreign wars. It was also made clear that any expenditure resolved on by Canada should be solely for Canadian defence, and not simed in any way against Canada should be solely for Canadian defence, and not aimed in any way against the United States; and approval was expressed of the idea that the fortifications of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts should be taken over and maintained and garrisoned by Canada.

The treatment of the Canadian contingent the pacific at the corner.

The treatment of the Canadian contingent sent to Figland at the time of the coronation came in for animadversion, as also the sacrifice of Canadian interests to the too obvious desire of the British Government to conciliate and gain the friendship of the United States. One of the last points in the long list of Great Britain's shortcomings toward Canada was the disallowance of the British Columbia Immigration act. In connection with this matter an extract from a speech of particular signifiextract from a speech of particular signifi-cance made by Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, when in British Columbia, was quoted. In it he said: "I venture to think that so far as this Province is concerned, and dealing with the question of disallowance of your stat-utes, there is no imperial consideration.

Province is concerned, and dealing with the question of disallowance of your statutes, there is no imperial consideration which should prevail against your views or your wishes, as there was no imperial consideration to prevail against similar legislation in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Natal. Why was not the Natal act disallowed? And if there be no answer to this question, why should the Federal authorities disallow your act?"

In summing up his speech on the subject of the Imperial Conference Mr. Bourassa invited all Canadians to unite for the protection of Canadian interests against those of any part of the empire, even Great Britain. Strange to say, there were no manifestations of dissent from this patriotical Canadian appeal; a very different state of mind evidently prevailing now compared with two and three years ago.

A Haytian on the Pickens Gration. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I had the opportunity to read a speech of Pickens, which appeared in your paper last Tuesday evening. Being a Haytian and hav-ing a true love for my country, it is impossible for me to keep silent after reading such I was greatly astonished that Mr. Picken uld say so much against the affairs and conditions of a country of which he seems to be so ignorant. The greatest individual the greatest nation, is not without its faults so it is with Hayti. But still it is an obvious fact that some people, giving vent to the jeal-ousy and hatred which they possess, endeavor, casting truth and fact aside, to ascribe to that infant republic the vilest corruption and the

nost degrading condition. I am very sorry also to see that Hayti is

I am very sorry also to see that Hayti is a subject of criticism even by the negroes of this country, seeing that they have so much of their own trouble to mind. I think that is also an outrage for such a man as Mr. Pickens, who never travelled outside lof the United States, to say in a part of his speech that "after Hayti was independent from France, the first savage duty of the Haytian people was to butcher indiscriminately mulattoes and Europeans who were the only hope of the island."

It is indeed a shame for him to stand before a public audience and say such things, for in putting down our people he has equally spoken against the people of his own race in this country. Those who have visited our country and have seen the state of affairs, if they wish to speak the good at the same time as the bad, can testify to the privileges the mulattoes and Europeans enjoy there.

These remarks are not only untrue, but have no sense whatsoever. I do not know if I am mistaken, but I believe that when a young nation has continual political trouble, if it does not ruin itself entirely, it must improve the situation.

For instance, if we take France and read

nation has continual political trouble, if it does not ruin itself entirely, it must improve the situation.

For instance, if we take France and read its history we can see what terrible troubles they had to face in 1830, 1838, 1833, and so on before they could be what they are to-day.

There was a time in the history of this great republic also, when all seemed dark for the future. But still it passed onward and upward to its present position. Hayti is unfortunate, though such people are either misinformed or not familiar with the subject which they criticise. Yet I hope that some day Hayti shall gain that respectable position which she is striving to attain. Our friend the would-be orntor, in wishing the annexation of Hayti, seems to have forgotten our kind offer some years back, when we, for the good of his people here, invited them to emigrate to our country, where they would find a home, have some show, and promised further to stand all expenses undergone by them in their migration.

Yet, perhaps, it was a good thing that they did not accept our offer, for our people who visit this country and see their conduct think that they would be an utter disgrace among I would therefore beg our would-be orator in his next attempt to choose some subject more suited his seeming education, rather than try to put down the Haytian people.

Possibly his efforts would be better directed in an endeavor to aid his own race in this country, instead of looking far away and vilifying the home of a struggling nation which he has never seen.

EMMANUEL TH. GUILBAUD.

BROOKLIN, April 9.

Birch and Cat for Javenile Offenders. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was greatly Interested in the description of the Children's Court contained in your Sunday edition. It seems to me that the Judge's comment on some of the cases brought before him, that the culprit should have been "fanned with a club instead of arrested," is worthy of serious consideration. Of course, the

individual policeman has no right to inflict such punishment, nor should he have, but, as was clearly shown in your article, there are many cases where shown in your article, there are many cases where the "defendant" is proven guilty of the offence charged, but, as it would not be for his good to commit him to a house of correction, he is dismissed with a mere rep-timand. Why could not a whipping, privately, iministered by court officers, be made the punis, ical in such cases? This is done in England unjer the Juvenile Male Offenders' act, by the provisions of which Magistrates are empowered to inflict a whipping for such petty offences as most frequently bring children into the courts. Boys, under 14 are flogged with a birch rod on that part of the body where a whipping is commodily supposed to do the most good, the clothing belief first removed, while in the case of older boys a "ca "may be substituted for the birch. Would not such a penalty be feared, especially as the faults of the boys may in most instances be charged to lack of proper parental correction, and would not the adoption of some such method be a long site towar ithe "taking in hand of the American boy," advocated by one of your recent correspondents?

JERREY CHIT, April 8

## HANBURY APPOINTED.

He Is Made Shipping Commi Succeed Joseph M. Dickey. WASHINGTON, April 10 .- The Treasury Department to-day announced the appoint-

ment of H. A. Hanbury to be United States Shipping Commissioner at New York, to ucceed Joseph M. Dickey. Mr. Hanbury was formerly a member of Congress from Brooklyn, and was urged for the Shipping Commissionership by Senator Platt. Gov. Odell, however, insisted that Mr. Dickey should be provided for, and at the close of a notable conference between (jov. Odell and the President in Washington last February the Governor made the prediction that a place would be provided for Mr. Dickey, and that there would be no differences with Senator Platt in regard to the matter. It was said at the Tressury Department to-day that the appointment of Mr. Dickey as Railroad Commissioner in New York had cleared the way for Mr. Hanbury's appointment as Shipping Commissioner. Congress from Brooklyn, and was urged

for Mr. Hanbury's appointment as Shipping Commissioner.

Mr. Hanbury was born in England and came to this country in his boyhood. He settled in the Gowanus district in Brooklyn and worked as a blacksmith for several years, eventually becoming the owner of a big machine shop. For twelve years he has been active in Republican politics in his bailiwick, securing in turn the leadership of the Eighth ward and the Seventh Assembly district. It was mainly through his vote and that of his fellow delegates from Gowanus in the county convention in 1897 that Timothy L. Woodruff ousted ex-Senator Jacob Worth from control of the Kings county organization.

In the various faction fights in which the organization has been involved, Mr. Hanbury has always been loyal to Senator Thomas C. Platt. He and Col. Michael J. Dady were formerly bitterly opposed to each other, but they have been close friends for the past three or four years. He was elected to Congress in 1900, but falled of reelection last year. His appointment as Shipping Commissioner is regarded as due mainly to the backing of Senator Platt. Gov. Odell is said to have favored W. W. Worden of Saratoga for the place.

The appointment of Hanbury, it was said yesterday, is satisfactory in every particular. There was some little friction over this matter for the reason that Gov. Odell recommended to President Roosevelt the appointment of William W. Worden of Seratoga Springs. Senator Platt liked Worden and yet he did not believe that the Desident Roosevelt the past three beautiful acception.

Odell recommended to President Roosevelt the appointment of William W. Worden of Seratoga Springs. Senator Platt liked Worden and yet he did not believe that the President should appoint Mr. Worden to the place at the time when Gov. Odell made the recommendation (this was when Senator Brackett, Senator Elsberg and Senator Brown broke loose in Albany) on the ground that it would look as if Mr. Worden, the personal friend of Senator Brackett was to be rewarded for Senator Brackett was to be rewarded for Senator Brackett's vote against Senator Platt for reflection to the United States Senate. Yet all along Senator Platt has said that his personal relations with Mr. Worden have been of the kindest character.
Gov. Odell and some of his friends have tried to induce Senator Platt to withdraw his support from Mr. Hanbury, but this Senator Platt declined to do and standing side by side with him was Senator Depew; and although the place is not a Presidential appointment the President has very much to do with influencing the selection and he didn't care to make it unpleasant for the two Republican United States Senators from the State of New York at this time. If Senator Platt or Senator Depew had for an instant looked squint-eved at Hanbury

If Senator Platt or Senator Depew had for an instant looked squint-eyed at Hanbury he would have lost the job and Worden would have been selected

## Business and the Police.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We read and hear much about the duty of the State to pend a large amount of money so that New York city may keep the supremacy as a shipping port; we are led to call your attention to the fact that the city should see to it that trade is not driven away from the city. Between the difficulty of shipping goods now for export and the difficulty of doing busines

for export and the difficulty of doing business in New York because of the lack of common sense used by the police at the present time it makes us consider whether we had not better ship goods for export by way of Boston or some other port rather than New York. We have been doing business at this location for about fifteen years and have never been complained of by the police until this week. Now, everybody that ships goods knows there must be some method for doing the business. We have left about six feet of clean sidewalk for the people to walk on, but that doesn't satisfy the police. The officer on the post tells us we must get the stuff off from the walk at once. When reasoned with that we could not do that, he says, "Then you must hire storage." He further adds, "This is no doing of ours, but if we don't look after you the plain clothes men report us." The doing of ours, but if we don't look after you the plain clothes men report us." The result is we are made to feel as though we were thieves and having the police watch us every moment. Now, we submit this is an insult to good business methods. We predict if the present methods should continue you will see Democratic New York next election by a tremendous majority.

We all want good government, but we don't want tyranny or fool ideas on the part of some dreamer. of some dreamer.

We think we voice the sentiments of a good many business men in the protest against the present police methods.

New York, April 10. ESTABLISHED 1844.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You unday's Sun published a letter from a seeker after happiness which he claimed he had not found, and wished to know what it was. Many things bring temporary happiness—successful endeavor, acquisition of riches, and the joy of possession of them, with the friends the power, and the influence that appertain

joy of possession of them, with the friends, the power, and the influence that appertain to them, but such happiness is evanescent. "Vanity, vanity, saith the preacher—all is vanity and vexation of spirit." Adversity comes, sorrow comes, bereavement and loss of friends come, and the anguished soul cries out. "Where is happiness?" It cometh only to the one who bravely struggles against all these, constantly trusting in God, doing his duty as he sees it, looking for the sun he knows is shining behind the darkest clouds, and who possesseth "the peace of God which passeth all understanding."

Then comes true happiness, then only. If your correspondent will study the "Sermon on the Mount." (Matthew v. and vi.), and practise its precepts, them happiness will come. There are other great teachers of men, but the Christian philosophy is greater than them all—more soul-satisfying and comforting.

And in these days of "his her criticism," I dare affirm that the true christian is far happier than his fellows—he who doeth righteousness for its own sake, not for reward, not to escape punishment, but for its own sake because it is right. Verily, his soul shall live. He cannot escape the trials of this life, but he can bear them with fortitude, sleep at night free from anxiety and hatred of his fellowmen, wake in the morning refreshed and able to resume life's struggle as happy as man may be on this earth.

Brooklyn, April 7.

# The Catholic Church and the Stage.

From the American Catholic Quarterly Review. The popular play enjoys an ever-growing sym-pathy with Catholic doctrine and practice. It is niwet-Lytton gave us "Richelleu," John Frederich Smith introduced his "Wolsey," and Dion Bouci-cault pleased an audience with "The Pope of Rome." Yet in the interval how kindly and effectively has ne drama taken to Catholic personages, doctrine we have seen the Parish Priest working lov

ingly among his people, the Cardinal torn with anguish over the fate of his innocent brother, Francesca da Rimini married by the Cardinal in the stately cathedral with proper ceremonies, "The Eternal City" and its reverential Pope, "The Broken Seal" with its holy but weak minded cure and Thomas & Becket has fallen under blows of the assassin, Mary of Scotland has gone to her death, and Joan of Arc ascended the dreadful pile amid the tears of Protestants who softly cursed the persecutors of these noble souls. Actors have learned to wear sacred vestments, to take holy water properly, to bless themselves, to genufiect before the great altar, to visit the Pope, to give before the great attar, to visit the Pope, to give a blessing, to give communion to the dying, and to bury the dead in the good, holy Catholic fashion; and audiences have even attended mass, as it were; have learned the beauty of Catholic rites, and have applauded to the echo Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, priests, saints and heroes of the Catholic faith, because in the play these stood forth as the cham-pions of justice and the protectors of the poor, the helpless, the innocent against the injustice of

# Hat and Crown.

Casar, for the third time, refused the proffered "You see," he explained, "if I took it, Calphurni would want a more expensive Easter hat that

Hereupon he levied an additional tax upon his tributaries to pay for the one already contracted

TO EXAMINE RED CROSS BOOKS Miss Barton Requests the Executive Com-

mittee to Employ Expert Accountants. WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Copies of the Red Cross Bulletin were received here to-day by members of the Red Cross, alike by those in good standing and those under suspension. The publication contains the official announcement of the suspension last Monday of the twenty-two Washington members who signed the memorial to Congress, and immediately following it is this state ment:

"Miss Barton has requested the Executive Committee of the Red Cross to immediately employ expert and impartial accountants to examine the books and records of the society, with a view to making records of the society, with a view to making a report to the American people as to whether or not there is any ground for the charge in the letter of George B. Cortelyou, late secretary to the President, alleging the existence of 'loose and improper arrangements for securing the needed accountability for, and supervision of, the disbursements for the money furnished in times of exigency to the Red Cross by the charitable public.'

The Washington members who were super-

The Washington members who were sus-lended will hold a meeting to-morrow ofternoon at the residence of Gen. John

afternoon at the residence of Gen. John M. Wilson, for the purpose of determining what action shall be taken in the premises. Many of the suspended members are inclined to take the matter to the courts, relying on the alleged illegality of the present Executive Committee to defeat its action in suspending them.

The plan for the proposed reorganization of the national society has been completed by the committee appointed for the purpose and will be presented to the meeting tomorrow. Whether or not this plan will be presented to the international meeting of the Red Cross societies at Geneva next summer, as well as to Congress next December, will also be considered to-morrow.

### RED CROSS HOSPITAL SITE. Land on Central Park West Given to the New York Society.

By a deed recorded in the Register's Office resterday a plot of four lots on Central Park West, adjoining the south corner of 100th street, was presented to the New York Red Cross by its president, William T. Wardwell. The land, it is understood, cost Mr. Wardwell \$100,000 two years ago, when the idea of building a hospital and training school for nurses was broached

training school for nurses was broached by the society.

The cost of the proposed building is estimated at \$60,000, part of which yet remains to be raised by subscription. The plans for it have been drawn by Woodruff Leeming. They provide for a key-shaped structure, with the longer elevation fronting the Park. The part containing the hospital is to be six stories in height and is to provide room for 100 beds. The training school is to be four stories high. The building will be of steel construction, fireproof, and will have electric elevators.

The New York Red Cross, though affiliated with the international orgnaization, is a with the international organization, is a State society. Its present home is at 110 West Eighty-second street.

## Big Politicians From Little Towns. From the Portland Oregonian. It is an interesting fact that politicians of the

highest ability are often produced by the struggles forced upon them from the restricted environment of a country town. Platt of New York lives at rego. Quay at Beaver, Gorman at Laurel. When one reflects upon the acumen necessary to offset the disadvantages of a small local delegation in State and district conventions, it becomes apparent how much credit these powerful bosses deserve for raising up and maintaining themselves in the face of opposition from rivals situated in the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Other eminent Senators whose homes are outside the metropolis of their States are: Spooner of Madison, Proctor of Proctor, Elkins of Elkins, Morgan of Seima, Teller of Central City, Platt of Meriden (Conn.), Dolliver of Fort Dodge, Blackburn of Versailles, Hale of Ellsworth, Bacon of Macon, Lodge of Nahant, Hoar of Worcester, Nelson of Alexandria, Cockrell of Warrachure, Deson of Alexandria, Cockrell of Warrensburg, Deson of Alexandria, Cockrell of Warrensburg, De-pew of Peckskill, Daniel of Lynchburg. There is hardly a great city of the country with a repre-sentative of any prominence in the Senate. Phila-delphia and St. Louis have men there of inferior powers, and a few places like Omaha, Detroit, Mil waukee and Portland have one. both the Indiana Senators, and Ohio's seat:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIr: Having read much interested in the reply of "An Atlas Maker"

in Chicago which appeared in THE SUN on the 22d I fear that the main object of the atlas make (and publisher?) in Chicago was to justify his works and not to be absolutely fair and frank. We Americans buy American atlases, not because

they are as good as those produced in Germany, for instance; in fact, very few people know any thing about German atlases, and if they did they thing about German atlases, and if they did they would not buy them because of the difficulty of understanding the names and explanations, and because no foreign atlas treats of this country as fully as if it were produced for sale here.

When your Chicago correspondent says that the best American atlas can be had for \$10, he is undoubtedly correct: the latest and best American atlas is published in New York city, and not in Chicago. But when he says that an equally large European atlas costs from \$20 to \$60 he is stretching matters, for there is no American atlas which can be compared with the \$50 kind, for instance.

Now, as regards the general run of maps produced in this country, it is much to be regretted that they are so poorly done. In Germany even encyclopædias have good detailed maps in them. Look at the sixth edition of "Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon," for instance, and note the fine detailed maps in books containing a thousand pages of text, many colored plates, selling for \$3.35 per volume here and \$2.50 in Germany. Let your correspondent turn to "Andree's General Hand Atlas," which sells for \$7.20 in Germany. I believe the Chicago atlas maker is better acquainted than I am with the excellent maps produced abroad at ridiculously low prices. Indeed, I venture the assertion that he has frequently availed himself of the German maps when engraving new maps for sale in this country. For my part, your Chicago correspondent's contention is not, and cannot be, proven.

PHILADELPRIA. March 30.

Exempte 4 the Good Old Time. rould not buy them because of the difficulty of

Family of the Good Old Time. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I give below copy, verbailm, of a postal card which emanated from the Postmaster of a small town in Ohio, twenfrom the Postmaster of a small town in Ohio, twenty-five years ago, which is interesting now in view of the present discussions in regard to race suicide vs. large families. It was sent in response to a request made by the editor of a prominent farm journal:

"Sir. send on your posters & I Will stick then up you assume that I have a Wiff and Children you are Correct I have a Wiff and are the Father of Twenty three Children and eight step Children Prospect still good."

three Childern and eight step Children Prospectstill good."

Under the circumstances it would seem hypercritical to find fault with the expression "are the Father." He is certainly entitled to the use of the plural and of the large F. It would be interesting to know whether the good prospect was verified and, also, after the expiration of a quarter of a century, what the output has been for the twenty-three children and eight step-children.

Plainfield, N. J. April 6.

# "The Old Office Towel."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was greatly surprised to see in to-day's (Sunday's) SUN 'The Old Office Towel" published, and credit given to the Denver Post (last). May it be the Post's last, ndeed, if it claims credit for the lines, which I read indeed, if it claims credit for the lines, which I read some fifteen years ago, while a "typographical tourist" (personally conducted) myself. It was in a little town in Arkansas, Arkadelphia, that I found this bit of verse, pasted up on the wall near the washstand and inmediately under the small piece of broken mirror, where I had to read it for three weeks at least twice a day. So much for the Post's claim on the product of some old tramp printer's brain who most likely sleeps in some forgotten spot in a potter's field.

DITO C. HINKELMANN.

BROGELYN. April 5. BROOKLYN, April 5.

# Street Regulation in the Argentine

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In the business parts of Buenos Ayres vehicles go up one street and down the next; they may not stand on the main streets at any time; and on main residential streets streets at any time; and on main residential streets
they may not stand after 12 o'clock. Goods for
firms on the main streets must always be brought
from the nearest side streets, and for houses on
main residential streets must be carried from the
nearest side streets after 12. There are other
regulations, but all are based on the idea that the
police rule the traffic, and that what a policeman
orders a driver has to do.

APEL S.

# Anarchist ?-Not He.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Let me get at him!" exclaimed the wild-eyed man, trying to force his way through the crowd surrounding the President.
"Stop him!" shouted one of the guards. "He

an Anarchist!" "Anarchist be darned!" said the struggling man "I'm the father of twenty-one children!"